The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,012.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
including postage	72 0
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First Insertion ....Rs.	5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First stinging Re ... ... 7 As.	per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

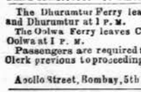
BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COLAH—August 27th, the wife of Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Colah, share-broker, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta.....	1 & 15
,, Carwar	3	,, Bimlipatam	4 18
,, Mangalore	3 17	,, Vizagapatam	4 18
,, Cannanore	4 18	,, Coconada	5 19
,, Calicut	4 18	,, Madras	10 24
,, Cochin	5 19	,, Negapatam	11 25
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Pondicherry	
,, Columbo.....	21	,, Galle	12
,, Galle	7	,, Colombo	28
,, Negapatam	10 24	,, Tuticorin	29
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	16 1
,, Madras.....	15 30	,, Calicut	16 1
,, Coconada.....	17 2	,, Cannanore	17 2
,, Vizagapatam..	18 3	,, Mangalore	18 3
,, Bimlipatam....	18 3	,, Carwar.....	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	,, Arrive Bombay ..	20 5

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bents, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilhgerrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on 16th.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

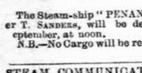
Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25	& 9
,, Kurrachee ...11		25	,, Fao	26	9
,, Guadur	12	26	,, Bushire	27	11
,, Muscat	15	29	,, Linga	29	13
	Oct.				Oct.
,, B. Abbas	17	1	,, B. Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	18	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	21	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	22	6	,, Kurrachee ...	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 830 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th ceptember, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dharmtur.	Oorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class..	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10TH SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "RANGOON," (1,776 tons, 400 H. P.), Captain D. Kennoldson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF AND CHINA.

CANNANORE AND COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, 3rd Proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

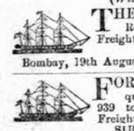
Bombay, 29th August 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

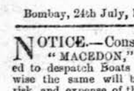
FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)



THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Macedon."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steamer "FUSI-YAMA," from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay.

Captain Dundas will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents Steamer "Fusi-Yama."

Bombay, 27th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited to be LODGED up till noon, on MONDAY, 31st instant, for some REPAIRS necessary to the Ship "MACEDON." For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "NANCY," Captain Rousseau, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Rousseau will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents Barque "Nancy."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LADY COMPANION, to go to England with a Lady free of Charge *vide* Cape. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.

Bombay, 27th August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

THE Editor of the "POWLA" Newspaper having authorized me, in a letter from him bearing date the 25th April 1868, to collect all the Outstanding Monies due on account of Subscription to the said Paper from and after the said date, I beg to request all those who are indebted to it to be good enough to remit the same to the Undersigned and not to J. R. BARSEY.

F. VALLADARES.

Bombay, 21st August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, EQUITY SIDE.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Hurrichund Luxmonjee, Anundrow Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Setaee, widow, Moroba Hurree Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Vishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee, Seetaee, widow Moroba Hurry Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

And

Bhageertheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, the following PROPERTY will be sold in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Master in Equity at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the Sixteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Setaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 604 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and three and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wiswanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 194, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and contain by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-five and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cowasjee Patell Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghier Davur, and on or towards the south by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity, and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5 Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN: By Appointment. Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	,, 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ..	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ..	3	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ..	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ..	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... ..	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... ..	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material..... ...	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ..... ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....		8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S West End ..... ,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf..... .....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot ,, ... ,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ... ,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace..... .....Rs.	2	
Guyot's Leather Brace..... ,,	3	
Guyot's West End..... ,,	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... ,,	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrella ..... ,,	12	,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... ,,	2	,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... ,,	18	,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ... ,,	14	,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ... ,,	16	,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... ,,	10	,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen ....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... ,,	16	,, 30
Gold Collar Studs..... ,,	7	,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... ,,	14	,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... ,,	8	,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. ,,	2	,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,, ...	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,, ...	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,, ...	10	0
COTTON Socks White	,, ...	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,, ...	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE,
ENO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,212, and yielding Rs. 65,865-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) —BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 2/16 per Rupee.

,,	4	do.	1/11 1/8 do.
,,	3	do.	1/11 1/16 do.
,,	2	do.	1/11 do.
,,	1	do.	1/10 15/16 do.
,,	Demand		1/10 7/8 do.
On Scotland } ,, Ireland }			1/10 7/8 do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 28th August 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of SOLDIERS' BEDDING at Aden as per Schedule for one year from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 31st August 1868, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract. C. F. KEAYS, Captain, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th August 1868.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe dates for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Those in not less quantities than 1/2 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but, at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences: if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton- Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Ruzan, Black capsule,	do... ... ,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... ,, 22	,, 12
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... ,, 15-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... ,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... ,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule	do... ... ,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... ,, 22	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 775. New Do. 220. Old Bank of Bombay shares 98. New Do. 11 premium. Mazagons 680. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.			
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bank of Bengal ...	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay...	98 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	11½ pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	64 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	8 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank ...	24 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China...	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Escompte de Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½	Madras Bank ...	169½ p. s.
1,000,000	25	12½	s p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
200,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	76 per share
120,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	85 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 per share
1,200,000	400	139	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	5½ per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	400 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co...	775 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	220 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Freso Land Co..	85 per share
100,000	5,000	4,10	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	680 per share
.....	2,000	1,560	25 p s	Port Canning ...	330
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,030

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,350 pr share
360,000	2,500	2,500	.....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	360 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	28	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
180,000	500	400	.....	Vegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,800	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits...	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
China	60 days' sight .	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ...	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills...	...	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	} 94-14
" "	1842-45	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55... ...	106
Five and half per cent.	... ...	114-14

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	... ...	... Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	... ...	... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	... ...	... " 225
Carolus...	... ...	... " 220
Mexican Dollars ...	... ...	... " 229
German Crowns ...	... ...	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	... ...	... " 223
Bar Silver ...	... ...	... " 108-8
Gold Leaf ...	... ...	... " 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	... ...	... " 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	... 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills ...	...	... 10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST.

				Per Candy.
Comrawuttee }	..	New	..	... 220 to 225
Akote... }				
Broach...	..	..	..	... 225 to 227
Dholleras... }	..	..	..	... 233 to 238
Bhownuggur }				
Veeravul...	..	..	..	... 215 to 225
Vingorla...	..	..	..	... 220 to 225
Dharwar Sawgunned	..	..	..	... 230 to 232
Khandeish ...	..	..	..	... 212 to 215
Barsee	} ..	..	..	...

Ready sales.....350 Candies.
Market strong.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 24.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were at the following rates:—1 per cents at Rs. 4-6 discount, and 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-12 premium, and small pieces up to Rs 10-0.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,776½.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 134.
Central Press Co.'s shares at Rs. 40
£100 Stock in East India Railway Co. at Rs 242 per £10.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 108 to 112.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co. shares.—A large number, to different parties, at Rs. 310; in the afternoon there were buyers at Rs. 313, but no seller.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs 112 and 115 for cash, and time-bargains at Rs. 117, for delivery on 15th October, and at Rs. 124 for two months.
30 shares in the Eastern Cachar Tea Co. at Rs. 70 each.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Harris, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick certificate, from Mhow.
Young, Colonel, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on general leave, from Kampton.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Poole, Lieutenant, 25th Native Light Infantry, on leave, to Sholapore.
Patterson, Captain, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 30.

Young, Colonel, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on general leave, to Ootacamund.
Owen, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH AUGUST.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s 6d. do.
Seeds ....£2 15s. 0d. to £1 9s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius..Grain ....Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 28	Delhi (s)	Hall	Put back from Sea.
	Gunga(s)	Bonfellow...	Suez, August 15
29	Walter Baine	-curr	Greenock, May 17.
	J. P. Whitney ..	Bicknell	Calcutta, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 29	Tynemouth (s) ...	Kennedy	Madras and Calcutta.
	David Malcolm ...	Anton	Bangkok
	Morning Star	Morcan	Mauritius.
	Hindoostan.....	Hill	Moulmein.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per ship J. P. *Whitney*—Ship *Begod*, 14 days out from Rangoon from Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Spray of the Ocean*, Slaughter, to Liverpool.
Ship *Futtay Mobarack*, Pacoda, to Moulmein.
Ship *Arundel*, Seymour, to Singapore.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 29TH, 7-35 P.M.—Steamer "Martaban" sailed for Bombay with Overland Mails at 4-30 P.M.
GWADER, 30TH, 6 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Kurrachee" leaving for Muscat.
BUSHIRE, 30TH, 12-15 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Governor Higginson" from Busreh arrived.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 22nd August announced the arrival of the ships "Oliver de Closon," Pargilliot, Caroiff and Pondicherry;" Marlborough," T. L. Porteous, Aden 6th July; "Challenge," W Lang, (put back leaky from Sea); "Worcester," "Lencetha s," "Gilbert Thomson," "City of Delhi," "Berlin," "Glenhaven," "Hannibal," "Avonmore," "Cornwallis," and "Aphrodite," and barques "Jeanne D'Arc," "Fortune" and "Tanjore." The Telegraph of 23rd August announced the arrival of the ships "City of Calcutta," W. Greenhorn, Glasgow 28th April; and "Humayoon" The Telegraph of 24th August announced the arrivals of the ships "Chinsurah," "Baroness Abbey," "Alpine," "Achilles," "Talavera," and barque "Marguerite."
DEPARTURES.—August 22nd, ship "Edith Moore." August 23rd, steamer "Moulmein" and barque "Blackwall." 24th August, steamer "Oriental," ship "Lombard," and barque "South Eastern."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 23rd, "Victory," J. B. Quance, London; "Old England," Thos. Balman, Trincomalie; August 24th, S. S. "Cashmere," H. T. Dickinson, N. Ports.
DEPARTURES.—August 24th, "Pram," —— Calingapatam; "Jacques Semria," —— Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BELLARY, 29TH, 9-5 P.M.—Interrupt on Bingalore since 8-5 P.M.
SECUNDERABAD, 30TH, 12-45 P.M.—Office opened this day.
KURRACHEE, 30TH, 12 NOON.—Communication right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 28th August, via Russia 28th August.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT WINE! PORT WINE!! Superior quality, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against, or who are indebted to, the Estate of the late Captain E. MITCHELL SMITH, Staff Corps, attached to H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, are hereby requested to send in their Claims, or pay the amounts due to the Estate, to the undersigned on or before the 30th of October 1868.
R. A. MORSE, Lieut.-Colonel R. A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, a thoroughly qualified Native to keep the STORES LEDGERS of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited). Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants for same must bring or forward the most satisfactory Testimonials to "INSPECTOR" at the Offices of the Company.
1 Church Lane, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—CALL OF RUPEES TEN PER SHARE ON FOURTH ISSUE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company have made a CALL of RUPEES TEN per SHARE, on the Shares of the Fourth Issue, payable on the 1st September 1868, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay.
N.B.—Interest at one per cent. per mensem will be charged on all Calls in arrear after the 1st October 1868.
THOMAS PROUD,
Resident Engineer & Manager.

WANTED, three English CLERKS for employment under the Executive Engineer at Aden. Salary Rupees 60, 50 and 40 respectively. The first two should have been in an Executive Engineer's Office before and should understand Accounts. Apply to
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 28th August 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.—The Acting Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for the conveyance of Telegraph Material from Sholapore to the following places:—
Hoomdaee Hidigall, Koolburgah, Merboor, Shahabad, Gulla, Hullulla, Coomerhully, Khanhully, Yadgurree, Mortoor, Mahsull, Sydapoor, Chegoonta, Kistna, and Chikka Soogoon.
Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Teaders for Conveyance of Telegraph Materiol for the Erection of the Electric Telegraph Line to Raichore," must be lodged at the Agent's Office by noon of the 21st September next.
Full information as to the conditions of the Contract and q antity of Stores to be carried for each Depot can be learnt on application at the Agent's Office.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Bombay, 28th August 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
ENGLISH LAW BOOKS—Latest Editions.
NETT CASH PRICES.

Archbold's Criminal Pleading and Evidence... ...Rs.	20 0
Arnould's Marine Insurance... ...	35 0
Abbott's Law of Merchants' Ships and Seamen	20 0
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law..... ...	17 8
Brooke's Office and Practice of a Notary.....	13 4
Byles, on Bills of Exchange... ...	16 0
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law...	20 0
Broom's Legal Maxims.....	20 0
Best, on Evidence.....	17 8
Coote's Admiralty Practice.....	7 8
Chitty's Precedents in Pleading, 1868... ...	25 0
Grady, on Hindoo Law of Inheritance	22 0
Hopkins' Manual of Marine Insurance.....	12 0
—— Hand book of Leverage... ...	12 0
Law Relating to India and the East India Company.	31 8
Lee's Law of shipping and Insurance	9 0
Lindley on Partnership and Companies.....	40 0
Maine's Ancient Law.....	8 0
Oke's Magisterial Synopsis.....	32 0
Phillips, on Jurisprudence.....	8 0
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian	10 0
Smith's Law of Landlord and Tenant...	10 0
—— Manual of Equity	7 8
—— Mercantile Law	22 8
—— Chancery Practice.....	32 0
—— Leading Cases. New edition..... ...	44 0
—— Ditto *Farmer edition*.....	32 0
—— Action at Law.....	7 8
Stephen's Commentaries. *Fifth edition*.....	52 8
Story's Equity Jurisprudence.....	40 0
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.....	16 0
Taylor, on Evidence, 1868	44 0
Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity	44 0
Wharton's Law Lexicon.....	25 0
Wheaton's International Law.....	20 0
Williams' Law of Executors and Administrators....	36 12
Woodhall's Law of Landlord and Tenant.....	17 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW MUSIC—SONGS.

The Door Ajar.	...By Virginia Gabriel.	Rs. 1 14
The Shepherd and the Maiden...	...By H. S. Pratten...	1 14
Paquita..	...By H. Smart....	1 8
One Glance from Thee	...By G. Lake.....	1 8
I am Content	...By Claribel, Music by C. H. Seaton.... ...	2 8
Tell me it is not So ...	...By A. Reichardt.....	2 8
Why ask Me to Sing .	...by Hatton	1 14
A Little Bird told Me	...by J. P. Knight...	1 14
Regret...	...By Schubert..... ...	1 8
In the Summers Long Ago...	By Arthur Sullivan ...	1 8
Live in my Heart and Pay no Rent	...By Samuel Lover... ...	1 14
Love Test	...By Claribel	2 8
Singing Through the Rain	...By H. Smart.....	1 14
Nelly Dunbar... ...	...By J. L. Hatton.....	1 14
One Word, (Duet) ...	...By Otto Nicolai.....	1 14
Memory (Trio) ...	...By H. Leslie	1 14

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Levy Waltz	...By Guglielmo	2 8
Clarinda Valses ...	...By Gaston de Lille.....	2 8
Knight of St. Patrick Lancers	...By Godfrey.....	2 8
Jungfrauen Tanze Waltzes	...By Gung'l	2 8
La Cloque te	...By G. A. Osborne ...	2 8
The Good Bye at the Door...	By Kuhe...	2 8
Souvenir of Sims Reeves ..	By G. A. Osborne	2 8
Angelic Whispers	...By F. V. Karnazki ...	1 14
Favourite Airs from Somnamoula, Duets.	By Calcott. Two Books.—*Each*	3 12
—— Roberto il Diavolo, Duets. Book I		3 4
—— Il Barbiere	Do. Two Books—*Each*	3 12
—— Norma Book II	Do.	3 12
Beauties of Schumeen ...	Do.	3 12
Verdi's Il Trovatore..... ..	Do. Two Books—Each	3 4
—— La Traviata	Do. First Book...	3 4
Twenty-five Selected Pieces of Pianoforte Music *bound*.....		10 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the winding up of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

UPON reading the FOURTH GENERAL REPORT of MR. AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMPERT, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and upon reading the affidavit of the said AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMPERT, sworn on the Ninth day of July last, and hereunto annexed and marked with the letter A, unless good cause to the contrary shall be shown to me, in my Chambers in the Court House, at a quarter before ten o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY the 11th day of September next, I do order that the forty Shares in this Company, now standing in the name of Dowjee Shamjee, be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the said Company and the letters of allotment thereof cancelled, and that any dividends payable or which may become payable on the said Shares shall be applied to the reduction of the debt due by the said Company and after payment or debts divided among the several shareholders entitled to participate in the distribution of Assets. And that the five hundred Shares referred to in the affidavit of the said Mr. Gumpert and standing in the names of or otherwise appertaining to Jumnadass Muncharam, Lullobhoy Varjeevandass, Moorjee Bhimjee, Allarakia Peerbhoy, and Chinamon Gangadhur, be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the said Company and the letters of allotment thereof cancelled, and that any dividends payable or which may become payable on the said Shares shall be carried to the credit of the general Assets of the said Company, and after payment of debts divided among the several shareholders entitled to participate in the distribution of Assets. And that the said Official Liquidator be at liberty to advertise and sell by Public Auction at such reserved price as in the discretion of the said Official Liquidator he shall deem sufficient all the outstanding debts still due and owing to the said Company. And that the Official Liquidator do publish in the *Government Gazette* and in two English and in two Vernacular Newspapers an Advertisement requiring all persons holding letters of allotment of Shares in this Company and first Call Receipts, or otherwise claiming to be Shareholders therein, and as such entitled to participate in a distribution of the Assets of the said Company, within one month from the date of the first publication of the said Advertisement to make good their title as such Shareholders to the satisfaction of the Official Liquidator, and in default of their doing so the said Official Liquidator is hereby directed to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of the High Court, to be placed to the account of this matter, all such sums as may be due and payable or become payable to the persons whose names are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company, but who shall not have proved their title to participate in a distribution of the Assets of the Company to the satisfaction of the Official Liquidator as aforesaid within the period limited as aforesaid. And I do further order that the said Official Liquidator do publish in like manner as aforesaid an Advertisement requiring all persons whose names have already been settled on the List of Shareholders to apply within two months from the date of the first publication of the said Advertisement for such Dividends as may have been declared, and in default of application for such Dividends as aforesaid I direct that the said Official Liquidator do pay into the hands of the said Accountant General, to be placed to the account of this matter, the Dividend which at the expiration of the said two months shall not have been applied for in manner aforesaid.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—Any person requiring a copy of the Report or Affidavit referred to in the foregoing order *nisi* may have the same on application to the Solicitors for the Official Liquidator on payment of the regular Charges.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Office of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 4 Meadow Street to No. 2 Bell Lane, Fort, (adjoining the French Bank). HOWARD BROTHERS.
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."
Bombay, 31st August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, Trustee of the Estate of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, and HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Liquidators of the Bombay City Bank, Limited, have through Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., as Brokers, agreed to sell to THUCKER MOWJEE VEERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon situate in Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 204 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 41 and 45, and containing by admeasurement 387 square yards 7 square feet and 2 square inches or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road called the Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the west by a piece of ground with buildings erected thereon belonging to the estate of the late Shotumdass Heerachund, on or towards the north by the dwelling-house of Cassinath Madhow Naik, and on or towards the south by the dwelling house of Veerjee Khetsey. If therefore any person has any just claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise to the said property, or any part thereof, he is hereby required to make the same known to me, as Solicitor for the intending purchaser, at my Office, No. 2 Forbes Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 29th day of August 1868.

G. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office for the Cape of Good Hope, per steamer "Peruvian," on 1st September (to-morrow) at 10 A.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 630 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Panchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on *application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

In this country where disinterested and public-spirited citizens are the exception, and where we are all apt to neglect the public weal in the absorbing demands of private gain, the departure of Dr. Birdwood by the P. and O. steamer to-morrow becomes a loss to the whole community of Bombay. Dr. Birdwood is compelled to return to England to seek that health which he has not been able to retain here, and we venture to say within the limits of truth that there is scarcely one among us whose absence will be more felt or whose place will be more difficult to fill. For many years past his name has been associated with every public-spirited movement in this city, and the restless zeal and untiring self-denial with which he has devoted himself always to any object in which he took an interest have laid the community under obligations which it can only repay by remembering him in the future as one of its most conspicuous and unselfish benefactors. A man himself of wide scientific culture, with such a close and accurate knowledge of details in some branches of science as to enable him among other things to prepare a laborious "Catalogue of the Vegetable Products of Western India," and with enough of philosophy in his composition to prevent him on the one hand from dwelling in that arid region of details where mediocrities find fitting pasture for their intellects, and on the other to lift him into those wider scientific generalisations which are in these days becoming the axioms of a new school of thought among half the thinking men of Europe, he has mainly, as a matter of course, concentrated his energies on objects calculated to promote education and intelligence among each of the two great sections into which the population of Bombay is divided. It is not our purpose to rehearse the labours he has spontaneously taken upon himself in the cause of the public, during his many years residence in this city, for these are better detailed in the addresses and votes of thanks which have been adopted within the last fortnight, on the eve of his departure, by the Senate of the University, the Agri-Horticultural Society, and the Royal Asiatic Society, and which have been already published in our columns. We desire to add that no man in the community has undertaken so much gratuitous labour, from the sheer love of pushing forward any worthy scheme that will benefit his fellow men, or could have performed the self-imposed task with more disinterested energy. We believe he has often sacrificed his own personal aims and opportunities in the cause of the public. He has certainly sacrificed the claims which his great intellectual powers have upon him, in order to promote the public good. These powers are perhaps too exuberant for general appreciation but the standard of critical taste in England (if his irrepressible energy forces him into public life when his health is somewhat restored) may subdue them into calmness without a sacrifice of strength. As public spirit is always at a discount among us, we see him depart from our shores with considerable regret. It is, however, left us to hope that his journey to Europe may so re-establish his health that we may see him once more restored to Bombay.

If there be any work under the sun which the British Government is bound to execute, as a work of imperial necessity, it is the construction of a line of telegraph from England to India, which shall be entirely its own and under its own undivided control. The considerations in its favour lie so obviously on the surface that we regard it as a question needing no advocacy. We have repeatedly pointed out that there were two ways of carrying through the project as an imperial one—either by Government executing it itself out of funds supplied jointly by India and England; or by the State aiding any private company who was willing to execute it. A work of such supreme importance as the establishment of the means of independent telegraphic communication between England and its great Eastern dependency was not one that either belonged to the sphere of private enterprise or that should be left to it. But seeing that Government does shrink from its undeniable duty, we have the hope left which was held out to us by our London Commercial correspondent in his letter of Saturday, that private enterprise will step in. We are glad to see from his communication that the scheme which was proposed some months ago of laying down a Red Sea line by means of an independent company is not defunct, and that before long it will be formally launched. The commercial interests of the two countries are so extensive already and are increasing so rapidly that there cannot be the slightest doubt whatever of its success, and the chief marvel is that a body of English capitalists should have been so long in feeling that confidence in the intrinsic merits of the work which would induce them on their own responsibility to undertake its construction. The policy of Government with reference to the Messrs. Siemens' scheme is an utter delusion and a snare, and a master-piece of imbecility. The Messrs. Siemens' line is a mere peace-line, and the announcement conveyed by our Commercial correspondent that foreign Governments have declined to consent to the transmission of political messages through it in time of war, is a crying condemnation of Sir Stafford Northcote's preference for their Black Sea line over an independent English Red Sea one. When England is embroiled in a European war it will be with one of those very powers through whose territory the Siemens' line passes; and at the very threshhold of her connection with this undertaking she sees herself foreclosed from sending a single political order through it that may have the slightest effect on the results of the war. It is hopeless to expect that this will rouse Government out of its apathy; but it will have to contemplate by and bye the results of a vigorous competition by a private company owning an efficient cable, on the revenues derived from the very inefficient Anglo-Indian line.

THE publication of Mr. Kinglake's latest volumes has called forth sharp, and deservedly sharp, criticisms in various quarters, and has aroused again the bitter controversies which raged so severely in 1854-5. The last mail brought us a review in the *Times* of London, and, what is of far greater value, an important letter from Sir John Burgoyne. The *Times'* reviewer appears to be bent chiefly on striving to make good the extravagant assertions advanced by that journal pending the war, and upon pursuing the reputation of Lord Raglan into his tomb. The review is not, as we might well have expected, a contribution to the facts; it is purely an elaborate, skilful effort to destroy the authority of Mr. Kinglake, which is not difficult, and at the same time to use the discredited authority as a witness in favour of the confirmed prejudices nourished by the great journal against Lord Raglan. The review is, therefore, less valuable than it ought to have been, considering the opportunities of the journal and the long period which has elapsed since the war; and we may pass it by altogether with the remark that it is a clever piece of special pleading of no use to the serious student of history. That Mr. Kinglake deserves his share of the double-distilled animosity which constitutes the essence of the critique, we readily admit; but we cannot help seeing that, while there is boundless cutting and slashing, there is not the least attempt to discover the truth, or to supply any new evidence.

The contribution of the veteran Field Marshal is far different in character. Sir John Burgoyne, an active participator in many wars, himself the subject of much criticism from time to time, has yet, in discussing events, never lost his temper or written a line which had not for its end to remove an error or elucidate a public misapprehension. No fault can be found with the tone or style which he adopts in the arena of controversy; his knowledge of facts is immense; and hence a weight attaches to his statements which those of few living military writers can command. Now, the points in dispute as regards the conduct of the earlier part of the Crimean campaign, so far as it has been treated by Mr. Kinglake, are three—one, why the allies did not follow up the victory on the Alma; two, why they did not assault the northern forts; three, why, when they reached the south side, they did not immediately assault the town. Undoubtedly the most critical question, and that which nearly, if not entirely, decides the answers to the others, is the first. The expedition to the Crimea was a descent into the country of an enemy whose numerical strength was but imperfectly known. Rapid success—success within the limits of time, which formed the most important item in the conditions governing the attempt—could only be secured by rapid action. An army without a base of operations must immediately obtain one, or abandon the enterprise. The energy and resources of the troops and the staff should be even strained in order to accomplish this end. Now, Sebastopol itself was at once the base and object of the campaign. The first step was to find and defeat the enemy's army; and as, instead of manœuvring on the flank of the advance, Prince Menschikoff obligingly placed himself across its front, in inferior force, the primary condition was easily fulfilled. The Russians, on the 20th of September, were really routed and disorganized, though not so completely as they would have been had the French Marshal been in vigorous health, and had the French army been thrown resolutely upon the Russian line of retreat. Nevertheless, despite shortcomings, the movement of the enemy from the Alma was a flight. Why was it not instantly followed? No one has yet satisfactorily explained the reason for the fatal delay; and we regret to say that upon this essential point Sir John Burgoyne is absolutely silent. His omission to deal with this crucial question is the great defect of his memorandum. It may be, but the supposition is barely credible, that he was not in a position to know the facts. At all events, as a commentary on the first days of the campaign, his valuable contribution is weakened by this striking omission. But clearly the whole aspect of the campaign would have been changed had the allies appeared on the Belbek at noon on the 21st, for then they would really have surprised the enemy in Sebastopol, and the chances of instant capture would have been increased a hundredfold. We may almost say that Sebastopol was lost to the allies by the unexplained delay of two whole days on the heights of the Alma. It is in this sense that we consider the answer to the first question governs those which may be given to the other two. But unfortunately the first question has never been answered.

Granting, however, that the delay could not be avoided, accepting the facts as they stood when the allies reached the northern forts, we must admit that, Sir John Burgoyne supplies some valuable material towards the solution of the remaining questions. Sir John's object is to prove that Mr. Kinglake has adopted the Russian views, and that these views are erroneous. Now, Todleben asserts that nothing would have been easier than for the allies to carry the northern forts by assault. Sir John will not discuss the question because he holds that, unless both sides of the harbour could have been invested, it would have been pernicious to seize the north. "The possession of the north," he says, "would not have given us possession of the south;" and he strengthens his position by citing the fact that when we held the south and the enemy retired to the north, he could not do us any injury or prevent the blowing up of the docks. That is true. But were the relative positions in any way similar? Had we seized the north, the enemy would have been without secure, and at best only circuitous, communications with Russia. He would have been under the influence of dread. Moral force, won at the Alma, increased by the capture of the northern works, would have been against him. We might have burnt his ships with red-hot shot, and probably we should have been able to strike at the southern side, if needed. But in the winter of 1855-6 when we held the south, we had nothing afloat in the harbour, and our line of communications was absolutely beyond reach. It is possible that our attempt to take the north might have failed, and on that supposition, undoubtedly, the allies would have been in great, perhaps deadly, peril. Assuming that we must have failed, then the flank march was the only and the best resource. But there is ground for believing that the flank march was decided at the Alma, if not on the beach at Kamishli, and that perhaps accounts for the strange fact, not contradicted by Sir John, that no reconnaissance of the northern forts was made by the allies. On one point Sir John supplies an interesting fact. Mr. Kinglake says that Lord Raglan desired to attack the north side. "I can only say," remarks Sir John, "that he intimated nothing of the kind to me; and it would be totally inconsistent with his character to suppose that he would yield so quietly to a proceeding of which he disapproved." We assume that the flank march was decided on several days before it took place, and that consequently the works were never reconnoitred seriously: a mode of conducting war which it is not possible to approve.

Upon the third point—the propriety of an instant assault upon the south side—after prolonged and careful reflection, we are bound to agree with Sir John, and not with contemporary views hastily and ignorantly formed, nor with the deliberate assertions of Mr. Kinglake and his Russian generals. Sir John says he is in a perfectly independent position in regard to the question "not having been consulted as to the course to be pursued

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 27TH AUG., NOON.

Sir Roundell Palmer has declared himself to be opposed to the disendowment of the Irish Church.

The Bishop of Peterborough is dead (not the Dean, as previously announced.)

LONDON, 25TH AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Manchester Market is steady.

7lb. Shirtings 8s. 4½d.

8½lb. „ 10s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 1d.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The ships "Light," "Oberon," and "Clara" have arrived.

(By Telegraph to Alexandria.)

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

The Directors of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company have issued their report. It states that the manufacture of the new cable is progressing rapidly, and that the Malta and Alexandria section will be laid in the middle of September next.

The "Money Market Review" publishes a leading article on the state of the Egyptian Finances. It speaks hopefully of her financial prospects and declares that Egypt has turned out to be a great progressive country.

Advices received fro " Florence announce that in yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a debate took place on the Convention, recently concluded, for the farming of the tobacco revenues. Signor Ratazzi attacked the Convention as an impolitic measure. Signor Cambray Dequy, the Finance Minister, defended the course which had been pursued by the Government and declared that it was the only means by which the deficit in the budget could be met.

BOMBAY.

ON Wednesday last the carpenter of the ship "Burma," named John Dawson, fell overboard while superintending the port bow of the vessel. Every endeavour was made to rescue him, but it was of no avail. His body has not yet been found.

ON Saturday last William Miling, seaman of the ship "Golden Eagle" was committed by Mr. Connon to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions for using abusive and indecent language towards Mrs. Muir, wife of Captain Muir, the master of that ship.

THE suit at the instance of Cazee Goolam Ally Mahary against Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee (Aga Khan) with regard to the right to a burial-ground, which we reported as before the High Court previous to the vacation, and which has been again before the Court for the last two months, was on Thursday last adjourned till Thursday next. There have now been about eighty witnesses examined in this case.

THE charge against Marian Laurence Vas signaller of the Government Telegraph, for obtaining Rs. 3,450 from Messrs. Remington and Company by means of a forged telegram pretended to have been sent by Messrs. Parry and Company, Madras, was before Mr. Connon on Friday and Saturday. Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Baboobhoo for the defendant; and lengthy depositions of telegraph officers and of clerks in the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. were taken. The case was adjourned till to-day.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 24th Aug., to Saturday, 29th Aug., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	2,442	4	0
House Rate	46,707	6	1
License Tax	3,079	0	0
Police Rate	12,102	10	4
Lighting do	8,803	6	4
Water do	15,309	13	9
Halalcore Cess	12,927	11	10
Market Fees	1,344	9	11
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	441	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,015	0	6
Fines and Penalties	0	0	0
Total Rs...	1,04,172	14	9

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

AN ordinary annual general meeting of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was advertised to be held in the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.) on Saturday at 12 o'clock. At that time about a dozen shareholders had assembled, but before the business of the meeting commenced Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee pointed out that in one of the vernacular newspapers the time of meeting was stated to be three o'clock. The directors explained that this was a mistake committed by the printer, that the time was correctly stated in the English newspapers and also in the other vernacular paper in which the meeting was advertised, and that a notice had been sent along with the report and the accounts to every shareholder. The directors expressed themselves quite willing to adjourn the meeting till three o'clock if such might be the desire of the shareholders present, but all the shareholders in the room seemed to think that the meeting should go on. The business was therefore proceeded with, Mr. J. G. Smith occupying the chair.

The Chairman read the following annual report of the directors :—

Your directors beg to lay before you a report on the operations of the company during the past year.

The attention of the directors has been chiefly given to the realization of outstanding debts and the reduction of the company's liabilities, and they trust that the result of their exertions, as shown by the accounts, will be considered satisfactory.

It will be remembered that an extraordinary general meeting was held in September last for the purpose of considering the financial position of the company. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors, and the result was that a call of Rs 10 per share was made. The call was well responded to, and produced Rs. 1,35,090. The sum of Rs. 2,02,870 has been received from the liquidators of the Alliance Financial Corporation, leaving Rs 1,01,403 still due under the compromise of six annas per rupee. The directors trust that the balance will be received before long, as they are informed by the liquidators that it is their intention to apply to the Court for permission to enforce another call on he contributories.

The company's claim on the timber merchants for unpaid rents now amounts to Rs 1,15,000, but it is impossible to estimate how much of this will be ultimately recovered. As soon as the leases to the company's property have been received immediate steps will be taken to enforce payment.

The sum of Rs. 42,976-15-9 has been recovered for calls on forfeited shares. Judgments have been obtained against a number of defaulters, and no steps have been taken against the remainder, as many of them are known to be insolvent or nearly so, and it has been found impossible to identify others in consequence of the very careless manner in which the transfer books were at first kept.

In order that a settlement might be made with Government and the Bank of Bombay, the directors borrowed Rs 1,90,000 from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia. The loan which bears interest at 9 per cent. per annum is due on 31st December.

The amount due to Government on the 30th December 1867 was Rs. 3,28,000, and the directors after a lengthy correspondence with Government finding it impossible to obtain more favourable terms settled the long outstanding matter by the payment of Rs. 2,93,775-15-2.

The debt to the Bank of Bombay amounted to Rs. 2,43,867-14-2, and a settlement was come to by which a saving was effected of Rs. 11,183-5-1

With reference to the profit and loss account it will be observed that a separate account has been kept for the items of revenue and expenditure belonging exclusively to the past year, and all settlements for obligations incurred in previous years have been debited to the old profit and loss account. This arrangement shows the actual working of the company during the past year.

The directors regret that the result is so unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that no collections have been made of fees from the timber merchants, which ought to be one of the largest sources of revenue.

Although the plant and stores stand in the company's books at Rs. 85,510-2-8 and Rs. 50,684-13-4 respectively the directors are aw are that they could not be sold for these sums. If forced on the market, Mr. Gahagan estimates that they would probably not together realize over Rs. 80,000.

The working expenses have been reduced to the lowest possible s ale, and every effort has been made to increase the revenue, but the directors are convinced, after the experience of a year, that the company will not pay its way until the property is improved by increasing the under accommodation, forming new tim er basins, &c.

The services of Mr. F King, C.E., have been dispensed with and Mr. Gahagan has been appointed in his place by which arrangement a saving of Rs. 1,100 per mensem has been effected. Mr Gahagan has proved himself a most zealous and excellent officer The directors would also express their appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. J. Dickson.

Two of the directors, Messrs J. G. Smith and Tapidass Vurjdass, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Mr Pote resigned in April last, and Mr Mansey has also sent in his resignation. Four directors will have therefore to be elected for the ensuing year.

The late auditors of the company, Messrs. J. L. Brodie and A. Thomson, having left Bombay, your directors appointed Messrs G. R. Wilson and John Scott in their place, and suggest that their appointment be made permanent. Your directors took occasion to reduce the auditors' fees to Rs. 250 each.

J. G. SMITH,
H. MANISTY,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
CUSSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
} Directors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th August 1868.

The Chairman then moved the first resolution—"That the report of the directors and balance-sheet and statement for the year ending 30th June 1868 be received and adopted."

Mr. Muncherjee Bazonjee seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

It was then agreed, on the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, seconded by Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—"That Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. Tapidass Vurzdass be re-elected directors."

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey moved, Mr. Damodhur Tapidass seconded, and it was unanimously agreed—"That Messrs. Hurrell and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee be elected directors of the company."

The Chairman proposed "that Messrs. G. R. Wilson and John L. Scott be appointed auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each."

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Motiram Bhugbhoobhoy and one or two other shareholders entered the room.

Mr. Motiram said the time of meeting was understood by several shareholders to be 3 o'clock, as it was advertised in one of the native newspapers for that time, and that was the reason for so few shareholders being present. He himself had understood that the meeting was to be held at three o'clock, but he had just been informed that the business was being proceeded with.

The Chairman said that as chairman he had no power to adjourn the meeting, and the shareholders had expressed a wish that the business should be proceeded with. The hour of meeting was properly stated in all the newspapers except one, and the printer of that paper had made a mistake. The hour was also stated in the report sheet.

Mr. Motiram—But many of the shareholders have not yet received the report, for it was sent out the day before yesterday. It ought to have been sent to the shareholders seven days before the meeting. And then the balance-sheet ought also to been sent out to shareholders seven days before the meeting, but was not.

The Chairman said the balance-sheet was posted seven days before the meeting.

Mr. Motiram offered to show by the post mark that it had not. It had been posted on the 22nd and at that time the meeting was set down for the 26th.

Mr. Hurrell—There is no provision in the articles of association saying that the report should be sent at all.

Mr. Motiram—But at least the balance-sheet ought, according to the articles, to be sent.

The Chairman—Don't you agree with the balance-sheet ?

Mr. Motiran—No, I have many questions to ask. The meeting was first to be held on the 26th and then it was adjourned till to-day. And owing to the difference in the advertised hour there are only a few shareholders present.

The Chairman said the business had gone on so far, and that he would be glad to answer any questions. He was about to put the resolution for the appointment of auditors to the meeting, when

Mr. Motiram protested against the meeting being held and asked how many resolutions had been put to the vote.

The Chairman read over the resolutions which had been passed before Mr. Motiran entered the room.

Mr. Motiram—Are these two gentlemen who have been elected directors qualified for the post by holding the requisite number of shares.

Mr. Hurrell—If you don't wish me to act I have no desire to be a director of this or any other company, I can assure you.

The Chairman—If Mr. Hurrell and Mr. Hormusjee are not qualified when they come to take their seats they will not act as directors.

Mr. Motiram—But they cannot be elected according to the articles of association, because article 49 provides that only those who are registered in the register of shareholders as proprietors of five shares and upwards shall be eligible as directors.

The articles of association were examined and it was found that neither of the gentlemen who had been elected were eligible.

Mr. Hurrell—If I had known I was not qualified I would not have acted.

The Chairman—Perhaps, Mr. Motiram, you will kindly propose some other directors.

Mr. Motiram—Before that I wish to ask certain questions. First, is this balance-sheet in accordance with the form given in schedule D. of the articles of association ?

The Chairman—I believe the balance-sheet made up to 30th June is in accordance with schedule D. of the articles of association

Mr. Motiram—Then, if so, I wish to ask whether under the head "capital and liabilities" you have entered the arrears of calls, the nature of the arrears, names of defaulters, and other things, as entered in that schedule ?

The Chairman—In what clause of the articles of association is schedule D. mentioned ?

Mr. Motiram—Clause 16, which says—

The directors shall cause true accounts to be kept of the stock in trade of the company, of all sums of money received and expended by the company, and of the matters in which such receipt or expenditure takes place, and of all the credits and liabilities of the company, and within twelve months after the incorporation of the company, and once at least in every year afterwards, prepare and make out a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the company, and shall file the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; such balance sheet shall be arranged in the form and under the heads prescribed by the said Act, and set forth in Schedule D hereto, and shall be signed by the directors or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the company.

Is it according to that ? Have the directors certified this balance sheet ?

The Chairman—Yes, the directors have certified this balance-sheet by signature. But this clause refers to the balance-sheet which is to be registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, not to the balance-sheet to be laid before the shareholders.

Mr. Motiram—Oh it must refer to this balance-sheet also, for section 78 says that the balance-sheet to be sent to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall be laid before the general meeting of the company. You will just send a copy of this to the Registrar.

The Chairman—No, we will do nothing of the kind There is always a separate balance-sheet made out for the registrar.

Mr. Motiram—However, this is not certified.

The Chairman—It is certified.

Mr. Hurrell—Do you object to anything in the accounts. If so, state your objection.

Mr. Motiram—Yes, I do have objections. In the first place the balance-sheet is not properly certified.

The Chairman—I tell you it is certified. Are there any items you object to ?

Mr. Motiram—Well, I see the accounts are certified by two auditors. By whom were these auditors elected ?

The Chairman—They were elected by the directors.

Mr. Motiram—Well, the directors have no power to elect auditors.

The Chairman—That is true ; but as the directors appointed at last meeting were not in Bombay it was necessary to appoint some persons to audit the accounts.

Mr. Motiram—Can you show us the clause to that effect ?

The Chairman—If you tell us your object in asking these questions I have no doubt we shall be able to satisfy you.

Mr. Motiran—It is the duty of the shareholders to appoint auditors. They ought to be satisfied about the accounts, and how can they be satisfied if they do not appoint the auditors.

The Chairman—Are you not satisfied with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Scott ?

Mr. Motiram—Whether I am satisfied or not is a different question ; but according to the clause—

The Chairman—Well, we have heard all that. Have you anything more to say ?

Mr. Motiram—Yes. The directors have no power under the deed to elect auditors, and therefore what they have done is illegal.

The Chairman—Do you object to any item in the accounts ?

Mr. Motiram—Yes. There is one item regarding which I want an explanation. It is headed "house property account" in the balance-sheet, Rs. 15,099-0-5. Properly speaking, this item ought to be written to "charges account," for the item consists of house assessment, police rate, and other taxes, and repairs.

A Shareholder—Is there any other business, Mr. Chairman ? The business has been done and the shareholders are waiting.

The directors sent for several books, and having consulted for some time,

The Chairman said—As a shareholder has some questions to put as to the accounts, and as the directors ought to have called a special meeting for the appointment of auditors, the auditor appointed by the directors will not be properly elected. And if the shareholders will not take the responsibility of approving these accounts and unless the appointment of these gentlemen is approved, we cannot go on, and the better plan will be to adjourn this meeting and call a general meeting specially for the purpose of appointing auditors. This meeting will therefore have to be adjourned for three weeks.

Mr. Hurrell (addressing Mr. Motiram)—It would be satisfactory to know really what your objections are, for it seems to me they are only technical. Have you any idea that these accounts are in any way incorrect or that there is any concealment, for if you have, it would be satisfactory for the gentlemen present to know.

Mr. Motiram said the directors were always quite ready to take advantage of any technicality ; for instance, as to the winding up of the company, nothing had been done regarding that.

The Chairman said the shareholders themselves, including Mr. Motiram, had not moved in this affair. Mr. Motiram had not sent in the name of any promoter.

Mr. Motiram said he had not been asked to send in any name.

Mr. Hurrell—If I am not mistaken I asked you myself.

Mr. Motiram—That was in private conversation, and you have therefore no right to mention such a thing here. It was only a private request.

The Chairman—We shall have to give notice fourteen days before the meeting for the appointment of auditors, and after the auditors are appointed another meeting will be held fourteen days after that.

Mr. Hurrell (addressing Mr. Motiram)—Do you wish the meeting to be adjourned ?

Mr. Motiram—Yes.

The Chairman—The directors certainly never supposed that objection would be taken to the names of such gentlemen as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Scott, but as we know we were not quite in order in appointing these gentlemen the meeting must be adjourned as I have stated.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee asked whether the auditors had been paid, because if they appointed new auditors they would also require to be paid, and Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 would in that way be lost.

The Chairman said that difficulty would be got over by appointing the same auditors, as if that were done those gentleman would just sign their names over again.

The meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

TWENTIETH DAY : FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

THE Commission resumed its sittings this morning at eleven o'clock. The attendance was not so large as during the late sittings.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE was the first witness called. He deposed—I am a merchant in Bombay. I obtained a fixed loan of Rs. 2,50,000 from the Bank of Bombay on 20th March 1865. There has been a loss of Rs. 1,10,000 on that. I took that loan for my own use, as I wanted the whole sum to pay to one of the banks,—the India, Peninsula, London, and China Bank. I paid that sum into my current account with that bank. I used to buy shares, but I did not want this money to buy any particular shares, to pay any particular debts, or to embark in any particular transaction. I wanted to pay different parties at that time—Dorabjee Framjee Coorla, Sorabjee Framjee Nanabhoy, the Commercial Bank, and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel. I negotiated the loan with Mr. Robertson. I did not speak to any director about it. I was not recommended by anybody. I did not give any security, because when I applied to Mr. Robertson he said he would give it to me on a promissory note. He did so, and did not ask me for any security. The note was never renewed, but when it became due I paid Rs. 40,000 on the understanding that after a few days I would pay the remainder ; but there came a panic in the Bombay market, and I was in consequence unable to pay more of the debt, till at last I was pressed by the bank, and was obliged to pay by instalments to the Bank of Bombay, according to an understanding with the other banks. The Bank pressed me verbally, but did not sue me. I paid three instalments and reduced the debt to Rs. 1,10,000. I have no other information to give about this. President—How did you come to negotiate with Mr. Robertson ? He was only deputy secretary.—(A.) Yes, but at that time Mr. Blair was not in the office, and Mr. Robertson arranged with me. (Q.) Mr. Blair was away opening a branch, was he ?—(A.) I don't know that, sir.

MR. VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND was then called and deposed—I was a director of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, a director of the Kattiawar Trading Company, and manager to Premabhoy Hemabhoy. I was a debtor to the Bank of Bombay. I obtained for my own account an advance of one lakh of rupees on 1st May 1865 on a promissory note. I paid Rs. 85,000 of that, besides Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 interest. I had a joint transaction about that time with Premchund and Javersdall Umiashanker. The money got in that transaction was for the purpose of paying for shares purchased by Premchund on joint account. Premchund recommended us to the Bank of Bombay for this discount. (Shown two notes.) These are in the handwriting of Premchund Roychund, and were the notes which he sent recommending us for that loan. (Q.) Was that bill renewed for a lakh of rupees ?—(A.) We were occasionally paying something and reducing the bill. The reason why the whole bill was not paid was because of the crisis in Bombay, when other debts and liabilities came upon me. I have not gone under trustees nor passed through the Insolvent Court. I do not think there is any hope of my paying any more at present. President—We will not ask you about the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, because we have already examined Premchund Roychund and other two witnesses. We will ask you something about the Kattiawar Trading Company. Examination continued—The Kattiawar Trading Company obtained an advance on a bill or promissory note on 6th March 1865 for Rs. 75,000 from the Bank of Bombay. There has been a loss of Rs. 25,513 on that transaction. I do not remember whether any security was originally tendered for this loan, but I do not think there was any list of allotments. There was an agreement signed by all the shareholders, but we did not issue allotment papers. This agreement signed by the shareholders could be got from the secretary, Javerilall Umiashunker. Most of the shareholders were natives. This loan was negotiated for the Kattiawar Company by Premchund Javerilall. I think Premchund recommended the company for that loan. (Shown letter.) That note is in the handwriting of Premchund Roychund. The money was received for three or four things. For instance, we had cotton transactions and were purchasing two or three Back Bay shares. I do not remember the particular purpose for which the money was required, but I can find out from the books of the company, which are at present with Mr. Rooman, liquidator of the company. I do not know from whom we were buying Back Bay shares at that time. The secretary was buying the shares for us ; I did not know from whom. We were doing cotton business with Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. President—After your examination is over, perhaps you will just see what that money was particularly applied to. Witness—Yes, I will. This transaction was originally for one lakh, and was subsequently renewed for Rs. 75,000. The Kattiawar Trading Company was a limited company. The loss to the bank on this transaction was caused by the company losing a great deal of money in cotton and also in Back Bay shares. Two or three shares had been bought for Rs. 42,000 a premium. The company was pressed by the Bank of Bombay, and we were sued in the High Court. The result of that suit was a decree against the Kattiawar Company for Rs. 55,000. The bank sold its claim against the company. Five shares of the Asiatic Trading Company were afterwards deposited. I am able to speak to the transactions of Premabhoy Hemabhoy. Premabhoy obtained a discount on 15th May 1865 for 2 lakhs, on 24th June 1865 another discount for 2 lakhs, and a fixed loan on 1st December 1865 for 5 lakhs. Then there was a bill discounted at the Kalbadavie branch on 26th March 1866 for Rs. 45,000. The loss on these advances was Rs. 3,39,000 tilla compromise was recently affected. There was no security lodged at the time, but on 22nd June some shares of the Bengal Steam Navigation were lodged. I think Premabhoy Hemabhoy had recommended Premabhoy Hemabhoy for that loan. The 3 lakh loan was got, I think, for the purpose of paying some bills that were falling due, discharging some cotton transactions, and for use in general business. About 15th May 1865 my master was engaging in joint transactions, but I can't mention any of the particular persons with whom he had transactions. He had joint cotton transactions with Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy and Sorabjee, and was also buying cotton in other partnerships. I think, too, in 1863 or 1864 we were sending cotton through Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. I don't know that that sum was obtained for any particular transactions. It was not required for any joint transaction at that time with Premchund Roychund. President—Well, now, we will go to the next loan of 3 lakhs, 15th May 1865 for 3 lakhs. Security was lodged on that on the same day as for the other loan. Do you remember who recommended your master for that loan ?—(A.) I don't remember ; whenever we required money we spoke to Premchund. We said to him that we wanted money, two or three lakhs, and he arranged for getting it. I don't know about the particular loans. I don't know if Premchund arranged this loan ; he might have done so. President—Just look at that note by Mr. Robertson to Mr. Hannay, the chairman ;—that will refresh your recollection of the transaction, I think. Now (witness having perused the the letter) can you tell us of that transaction ?—(A.) I can't recollect how that 3 lakh loan was obtained. I did not negotiate it myself with Mr. Robertson. There were some bills coming from the interior, particularly by one named Bhaee Bank of Bombay, and this money was wanted to pay these, and was got from the Bank of Bombay as there was scarcity of time. After reading these notes I have just seen, I cannot tell what interest I took in this transaction. President—As to the fixed loan, 1st December 1865, 5 lakhs. We know about that—as we have examined several witnesses regarding it, and we need not go into it again. We now come to the loan by the Kalbadevie branch on 26th March 1866 for Rs. 45,000. Now, what was that transaction ? Witness—There was a cash credit on Government paper and railway shares, and another on a promissory note with security, I think, of some Back Bay shares and some Bengal Steam Navigation Company. President—I am not asking about your accounts at Kalbadevie, but this is a bill that Mr. Bullock told us you brought and got discounted at the Kalbadevie branch. Do you recollect what it was ?—(A.) I don't recollect. I don't remember if it was a foreign trading bill or a hoondie. I don't know why we went to the branch for that and not to the head office. It was just because the branch was nearer to us and so we had greater facilities. The head office was not a mile further away, but still the nearness of the branch was the only reason. We had liabilities of ten lakhs at the head office but that was no reason for going to the branch. There was also a loan at the head office in the name of Hemabhoy Mynboy, son of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, but the latter had no business relation with his son. There were securities at Kalbadevie. I don't think we raised money on personal securities there ; I don't remember. I think I went to Mr. Bullock for that loan. I don't know of being recommended to him for this loan, nor do I know if he enquired whether there was anything against us at the head office. I believe there has been a compromise of the balance of the 10 lakhs between Premabhoy Hemabhoy and the liquidator of the Bank of Bombay. The 10 lakhs had been reduced to Rs. 3,89,215. Premabhoy Hemabhoy did not disappear. He was at Ahmedabad and Bhownugger in Kattiawar. He paid Rs. 50,000 as the compromise, besides property which was worth other Rs. 50,000, so that the claim was compromised for one lakh. The loss on the Rs. 45,000 was included in that. Premabhoy Hemabhoy did not go under trust ; he got a private settlement. It was not difficult to find him. He was at Ahmedabad and Bhownugger, the latter being his principal place of residence. I have no further information that I can give regarding these loans granted to Premabhoy Hemabhoy.

MR. COWASJEE MANOCKJEE then deposed—I was a member of the firm of Manockjee Limjee and Co., and also a director of the Bank of Bombay at two different periods. I was first elected a director on 22nd September 1864 and resigned on 1st December. I was re-elected on 26th May 1865 and resigned the second time in April 1866. I did so because I was sick and had to go to Mahableshwar and so could not attend the meetings. President—These were busy times with the Bank of Bombay when you was first elected in September 1864 ? —(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you know anything about the large loans that were granted at that time on mere promissory notes ?—(A.) Yes, there were several loans, but I don't recollect the particulars. President—Well, we will take one of these large loans and see if you can recollect. There was an advance of Rs. 5,50,000 on 11th October 1864 to Messrs. Taylor, Diver, and Atmaram Madhowjee. Had you anything to do in procuring or recommending it ?—(A.) No, sir. That was granted previously to my coming on the board. President—No, no. It was on 11th October 1864, and you were on the board in September that year. What do you recollect of that transaction ?—(A.) I think they applied for the loan and the directors granted it unanimously. That is all. (Q.) When does that appear ? Is there any minute of it ?—(A.) Generally the applications came before the board. Sometimes before the board and sometimes before the weekly committee. President—Well, I shall be very glad to show you a single scroll minute of bound minute of such being the case at that period. Witness—That is only my recollection. President—Ah, well, I think your recollection fails you there. At the subsequent period, after May 1865, the applications did come before the board. We have looked through the minute book at that time and don't find a single discount minute. Witness—The general rule was that the applications were sent round in a box and the directors expressed their individual opinions. (Q.) I know that. But now do you mean to tell us that this Rs. 5,50,000 loan was ever laid before the board ?—(A.) I don't recollect particularly. (Q.) Well, now, can you account for that sum of Rs. 5,50,000 having been lent without any security whatever ?—(A.) I think there was no security. (Q.) But can you account for that ? —(A.) No, I cannot. (Q.) Do you think that was wise or prudent banking ?—(A.) I don't think so. President—Well, now, do you recollect another transaction in October 1864, 10 lakhs advanced to the Eastern Financial Association upon a promissory note ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you recollect the time ?—(A.) I know the loan was granted. President—Ah, but do you know it from your present knowledge or did you know it at the time ?—(A.) From my present knowledge. President—Ah, I want you to bear that in mind, and not to talk of your present knowledge, for I suppose you have been reading all the evidence of this Commission. But did you know at the time that the loan was granted without security ?—(A.) Yes, the loan was granted, 10 lakhs, to the Eastern Financial Association. I was not aware of that at first, but afterwards I came to Mr. Robertson and asked him about this loan. I think four or five days after it was granted I became aware a large loan was granted to the Eastern Financial ; I then asked Mr. Robertson and he said some of the directors had agreed and a loan was granted. I think I became aware of this loan being granted by a conversation between myself and Mr. Robertson. I always used whenever I went into the bank to ask what transactions had taken place, and I think he told me such a loan was granted to these parties. (Q.) Did he tell you the names of the directors that had sanctioned that loan ?—(A.) I don't recollect, but I think he always consulted with the president and one or two European directors. (Q.) Who was the president at that time ?—(A.) I don't recollect. (Q.) Mr. Birch, I think ?—(A.) Mr. Birch and he consulted two European mercantile directors and one native. (Q.) Who were they ?—(A.) I don't recollect. (Q.) Well, did you satisfy yourself about this loan of 10 lakhs to the Eastern Financial ?—(A.) No ; not at all. (Q.) Did you object ?—(A.) No ; the loan was already granted and I could not object. My colleagues had already granted it and they had more knowledge than I had—but still I spoke to the secretary, saying it was a large loan and that I did not think it should have been granted ; and he replied that the Eastern Financial had sufficient security for such loans to be granted. (Q.) You did not think it necessary to make any further remonstrance ?—(A.) No. (Q.) Well now, did you know anything of another advance, 5 lakhs on 21st October 1864 on a mere promissory note to the Alliance Financial Corporation ? —(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you know anything about the you know Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you know of any loans being granted to him at that time on mere promissory note ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you remember loans granted to him during July, October, and December amounting to about 2 lakhs on mere promissory notes ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you approve of these ?—(A.) I did not take any objection about these loans as they were sanctioned by the other directors, I think. (Q.) Was not your approval ever asked to any of these loans before they were granted ? —(A.) The secretary had gigantic power and sometimes asked some of the directors, and sometimes he did not. President—Well, now, he seems to have asked you or spoken to you about the loans always after he had granted them. He seems to have adopted that mode ?—(A.) Sometimes he spoke to me previous to granting the loans and sometimes after doing so. (Q.) Well, you remember the loan of 5 lakhs without security to the Imperial Banking and Trading Company on 8th December 1864 ?—(A.) Yes ; I think so. (Q.) What do you recollect of that ?—(A.) That loan was also granted by the secretary, I think. (Q.) On his own responsibility and under the gigantic powers that you refer to ?—(A.) Yes ; I think so. (Q.) Well, when did you first know of it ?—(A.) I cannot say the exact date, but when I became aware the loan had been granted. President—Yes ; but you know you may have become aware of that since this Commission opened ?—(A.) I knew at the time when it was granted. I do not recollect if I became aware of this by asking the secretary about the business transacted. I only know the fact that I was aware of it while I was a director. (Q.) Did you object to it ?—(A.) No ; but the information I got from the secretary was that the loan was for Merwanjee Framjee Panday, one of the promoters and chairman of the Imperial, and was required for some share transactions. (Q.) You heard that the loan was required for some share transaction ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) From whom did you hear that ?—(A.) From the secretary—Mr. Blair, or Mr. Robertson, I don't recollect which. (Q.) Mr. Blair was the secretary at that time you know, 8th December 1864 ?—(A.) Yes ; but sometimes he referred the business to Mr. Robertson as he was frequently absent from the bank. (Q.) Well, I understand you did not object to that loan of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company on a mere promissory note ? —(A.) I made no objection to the loan, but the secretary had satisfied me. (Q.) Well, now, do you recollect anything of the loan of three lakhs on 14th December 1864 to Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy and Byramjee ? —(A.) That loan was guaranteed by Premchund Roychund. (Q.) Did you hear of it at the time or shortly after.—(A.) A short time after, while I was a director. (Q.) Did you approve of that transaction ?—(A.) No ; I want to explain. The loan of 3 lakhs was first granted to Shapoorjee Dhunjibhoy and afterwards he was pressed by the bank, and Premchund Roychund brought the joint signature of Byramjee Manockjee Wadia. (Q.) Were you satisfied when you got the joint signature ?—(A.) No ; but the secretary told me that Premchund said to him that Byramjee was worth some lakhs, and that he was a relation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee. President—Well, the next is the only other large transaction of that kind I will ask you about. You remember the loan of Rs. 6,25,000 to Cursetjee Furdoonjee on 28th December 1864 ?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Did not you hear of that ?—(A.) No, after a long time I began to look to the bank's affairs, and then I became aware that the loans to Cursetjee Furdoonjee had been granted. (Q.) That was when you became a director afterwards ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You did not know of this large loan ?—(A.) No. (Q.) Had you nothing to do with recommending or obtaining those large loans I have referred to ?—(A.) Not one of them. President—Now, it appears that you had serious objection to the great majority of these loans. What course did you take to record your opinion ?—(A.) Only that I always wrote or spoke to the secretary about these loans, and in one way or other he satisfied me. President—You wrote to the secretary. I suppose, as a matter of business, you kept copies of your letters ?—(A.) Yes, sometimes. (Q.) Have you any of the letters you wrote to the secretary remonstrating ?—(A.) Not about these particular loans, but about others. President—Well, I should like you to look them out and give me any letters you wrote to Mr. Robertson or Mr. Blair remonstrating on these loans. Witness—Here is one of them which I wrote on 23rd June 1865 to Mr. Robertson—(reading)—"My dear Robertson,—I think we had better avoid discounts as far as we can, for if we want to do business it would be better to try and do some safer one than taking personal security." President—But that is at the subsequent period. That is in May ; but I am asking you you, know, about September or December 1864. Therefore, that letter won't do. That was in 1865 after the panic, and I daresay you were beginning to be prudent then. But I ask you about 1864, and if you have any letters dated in October, November, or December, remonstrating with the secretary I shall be glad to see them. Witness—My stay at that period was short and I don't think I did so. (Q.) You know there were advances in the months from December 1864 to May 1865 ? —(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, I think there were some small loans recommended by you during the time you were a director ?—(A.) There might have been. (Q.) Do you remember Muncherjee Framjee Kola ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I think you had recommended him for a loan ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) On 20th September 1864 he obtained a cash credit of Rs. 50,000 ?—(A.) Yes. President—There has been a loss on that to the amount of Rs. 33,100. Was any security taken from that person ?—(A.) No. (Q.) Why was no security taken ?—(A.) The rule of the bank was that money should be granted on personal security. President—I am sorry to say that was the rule, but I understood you objected to that. Witness—Sometimes I did and sometimes not. (Q.) You did not object on this occasion ?—(A.) No. President—And I ask you why you did not object on that occasion ? (A.) I think that loan was good at the time, and I asked the secretary to take the opinion of the other directors. I always used to do that. Whenever I recommended any person I wrote a *chit* or asked the secretary verbally to consult the other directors. (Q.) The bill of Muncherjee Framjee Kola must have been renewed repeatedly ?—(A.) I think so. (Q.) Were not you at the board meeting on 5th October 1865 when a letter was read from Mr. M. F. Kola saying that he was unable to meet this bill, which was then due for Rs. 40,000 ?—(A.) I think I was. (Q.) Was not it referred to you to make enquiries about this man ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, now, will you tell us what you did ?—(A.) I enquired in several quarters about his circumstances, and the Honble Rustomjee Jamsetjee told me that the man's circumstances were very bad. (Q.) That (showing letter) is your letter reporting on this matter to the board ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What was the result of this ? I believe you negotiated the whole business with him, did you ? —(A.) The result was that he offered some shares to compromise the loan. (Q.) Did not he offer to pay Rs. 5,000 down ?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) What did you get for the bank ?—(A.) I wrote this letter to the secretary and he may have arranged. President—No ; I believe it was again referred to you. Did not you conduct the negotiations ?—(A.) Yes ; I think I conducted the whole negotiation. (Q.) Did you take any efficient means to make this man pay—did you press him ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you sue him ?—(A.) No, that was the business of the bank. (Q.) But did the bank sue him ?—(A.) No. The matter was only referred to me and I reported on the subject. (Q.) Did he become insolvent or go under trust ? —(A.) No. There was only this loan, and the bank took a lot of shares but could not realise, and one of his relatives, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, offered Rs. 5,000 as a compromise. (Q.) Have you taken no steps against this man up to this moment to recover the remaining Rs. 33,100 ?—(A.) No. (Q.) Can you account for that ?—(A.) I cannot. President—Well, there are other two small sums, but you were out of office when they were granted. I believe you recommended Hormusjee Pestonjee and Mr. Cooper for a loan of Rs. 50,000 ?—(A.) I might have done so. (Q.) There was a loss of one-third, can you account for the money not being realised ?—(A.) When I recommended these two men they were good. Mr. Cooper was a member of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher, Cooper, and Co., and Hormusjee was a broker. The matter was entirely in the hands of the secretary and the other directors, for I was not a director then. (Q.) You don't know how that came to be granted without security ?—(A.) No. (Q.) There was another loan recommended by you when you were out of the directorate, one to Hormusjee Cursetjee Daly, for one lakh ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) There has been a total loss on that. Can you account for that ?—(A.) No. He was a first-class merchant and one of my relations, and I recommended him to Mr. Robertson for this loan. Mr. Robertson may have consulted the other directors, or he may have granted it on his own responsibility. (Q.) You are unable to give any explanation of that ?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Well, there is another loan recommended by you, I think, on 6th December 1864, to Raghoonath Wittoba, for one lakh. Do you remember

be paid to me, and that until the sum of Rs. 50,000 was paid to me the property should remain in my name in the books of the Sub-Collector of Alibag. The writing was on a paper with an anna receipt stamp and was written in Guzerati by Sorabjee Jehanghierjee. On or about the 15th day of February, in the Christian year 1865, the deed of conveyance of my two properties was executed. And at the time of such execution a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid to me by Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai making together with the sum of Rs. 50,000 paid to me as aforesaid, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in part payment of the sum of Rs. 2,00,000, the full purchase money of my two properties. The two properties notwithstanding that the deed of conveyance in respect of them had been executed by me remained in my name, and up to this day stand in my name and have not been transferred to the name of Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai in the books of the Sub-Collector of Alibag, and I have up to the day of my insolvency paid Government dues and taxes thereon. In or about the beginning of the Christian year 1866, Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy being in insolvent circumstances, Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai apprehending that the two properties might be involved in the insolvency of the deceased Sorabjee Jehanghierjee having also with the view of securing my interests suggested that some proper writing should be given to me by Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai, Dhunjeebhoy Jevajee Desai wrote to me a letter in Guzerati, from which it will appear that the balance of Rs. 50,000 was then due to me by him, and I say that in order to make the matter more clear, an endorsement to the above effect was also made on the back of the said Indemnity Bond and signed by the said Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai. And I say that the endorsement was made upon the bond because the deed of my two properties had then been already delivered to Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, to whom as above mentioned, Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Desai had sold my two properties; and at the time such endorsement was made the writing so given to me by Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai was delivered up by me to him. With reference to the letter I say I have paid Mr. Ryan the sum of Rs. 16,000 in part of Rs. 25,000 as is admitted by Messrs. Dallas & Co.'s letter to the Official Assignee dated 7th June 1868, of Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai but no payment of Rs. 12,000 was made by me to Dhunjeebhoy Jeevajee Dessai or any person on his behalf as alleged in the letter. That with reference to the allegation contained in the affidavit of Mr. George Sanderson Lynch I say that Mr. Lynch misapprehended what I stated at the office of the Official Assignee on the occasion referred to in his affidavit. To the best of my recollection I stated on that occasion precisely to the same effect as I have stated above, viz., that Rs. 10,000 was paid to me as earnest, that at the execution of the deed of conveyance Rs. 1,00,000 were paid to me, but that Rs. 50,000 on account of the receipt of Rs. 90,000 remained to be paid to me, making in all Rs. 1,50,000 received by me on account of the purchase money of my two properties.

Evidence was led at great length, Dessai, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Pestonjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Mr. F. S. Leathes and Mr. C. E. Benn being examined in support of the applications. Mr. Mayhew then addressed the Court at length, and afterwards examined the insolvent. The case was rather complicated as to the agreements, and the insolvent in his examination gave lengthy explanations of these and the circumstances attending them. On Saturday Mr. Marriott fully cross-examined him as to the statement in his affidavits, the several agreements, and the proceedings in the case in the High Court in 1867.

Mr. Marriott asked whether there was not an investigation before Mr. Justice Westropp in March 1867 on account of insolvent refusing to give up a bond and some books.

Insolvent—There was such an investigation. I was not present when judgment was given. I was in the Court buildings but had been asked to retire from the court room while judgment was given.

Mr. Marriott—Were you not informed that the judge said in his judgment, "It was his unpleasant duty to pronounce that the defendant (that's you) had been lying most grossly throughout ?"

Insolvent—No, I was not in the court at that time.

Mr. Marriott—Were you not informed of that, sir ? Were you not told that the judge said—" It was a piece of extreme audacity on your part to deny the existence of the Guzerati register book which was produced on several occasions before the last order and which had been mentioned over and over again in your affidavit of the 18th December ?"

Mr. Mayhew—There's not a word of that in the records of the case, my Lord, my learned friend is reading from a newspaper report. The judgment was given at a late hour : there was no one in Court when it was pronounced except Hormusjee Shapoorjee, the successful litigant : the report did not appear for some days, and there was a strong suspicion he had furnished that.

The Commissioner—What newspaper is that ?

Mr. Marriott—The *Bombay Gazette* of 4th April 1867.

The Commissioner (to insolvent).—Did you read the report afterwards ?

Insolvent—Yes, afterwards no doubt, but I was informed by the solicitor's clerk that an order was passed to deliver up the books. And if your Lordship would allow me I wish to state what the parties on the opposite side have been saying. Some of them tried to frighten me when I came into the court yesterday by saying that Mr. Justice Westropp was to sit on my case in the insolvency matter and not Mr. Justice Tucker. I said "How was that ; that I should get a fair trial ; that Mr. Tucker was Judge here ?" and they showed me a hand-bill showing that Mr. Justice Westropp was to sit in this court.

The Clerk here explained that this had by mistake been so put on the bill for the attorneys ; and the insolvent was again to proceed, when

Mr. Marriott—Oh, well, we don't want all that gossip here.

Insolvent—But I mention it as showing the jealousy against me.

Mr. Marriott—You say the clerk told you the effect of the order, and whether the report I have quoted from is correct or not, you knew that His Lordship had issued an order for the production of that book, or failing that, your attachment for contempt of court ?

Insolvent—Yes, an attachment was issued against me and I was not to be found. I went to Salsette and Bandora and kept out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the result was that I compromised the case, for I would not produce the book.

Insolvent was here again referring to the statement as to who was to bear the case, but the Commissioner stopped him by the remark that that was of no importance.

Examination continued by Mr. Marriott—You have not been living here all your life ? (A.)—No. I returned from Australia about 15 years ago. (Q.) Along with Dossabhoy Rustomjee ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You had been together at the diggings ?—(A.) Yes, but only as merchants. (Q.) And he was found shot dead in his berth one morning ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You were tried on the charge of having murdered him ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) But acquitted ?—(A.) Yes. Insolvent was then examined regarding his instructions to Messrs. Leathes, who had on 27th July 1866 written on behalf of the insolvent denying having entered into a contract with Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy relating to the removal of sand from the property at Revas. He replied that he had never given any instructions except to refuse liability. But he did not know what they had written : sometimes people gave their solicitors instructions, and they wrote the very opposite. The next part of his examination was with regard to the statement in his affidavit that Dessai paid and got a receipt from him for Rs. 90,000 and that he then returned the Rs. 50,000 so as to enable Dessai to get a large sum from Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy in connection with the sale that Dessai had made to them. Messrs. Leathes and Ryan and Dessai also had contradicted his statement, but insolvent held in the face of their affidavits and evidence that his former statement was correct. He knew, he said, that Dessai had sold the land to S. and N. Nanabhoy and wanted to get a lakh at once, and he did this to enable Dessai to accomplish that. It was for this purpose he said that in December 1864 he signed a deed to Dessai, in which after stating that he had made over the Revas Moria property to Dessai and received one lakh, he made over the ground to Dessai on condition that the latter should charge nothing for the boats in his contract for the Elphinstone Bunder till May 1865, and should receive only Rs. 4,000 of Rs. 11,000 a month which he (insolvent, had received from Messrs Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. for the Victoria Bunder works. He signed this deed, though it was a falsehood, so as to enable Dessai to get the one lakh because they were very great friends.

The Commissioner—So you were conscious that that was a falsehood. You must have known it was not true, so that you were telling a falsehood.

Insolvent—I did not tell a falsehood about it to any one.

The Commissioner—You told a falsehood for Dessai's sake you say.

Insolvent—No, I wrote the falsehood.

The Commissioner—Ah, that's how you put, is it ?

Mr. Marriott—If you intended this as a merely fictitious document, what was your object in mixing up with it facts which you knew were true ? Did you remain in possession of the land after this ?

Insolvent—I gave this agreement to pay Rs. 4,000 a month as a tenant, and——

The Commissioner—You intended to pay as his tenant and not to keep the land as landlord : and do you say you acted on this ? It is an absurd story. If that were the case you gave up the property, for you can't maintain a double status.

Insolvent—I intended to give it up and remain his tenant. I changed my mind however, as a dispute arose between me and Government. In consequence of this dispute I had to buy from Government the right to remove sand. I explained the dispute to Dessai and he said that I should settle it. I got a lease from Government for five years. This agreement of December was intended to be a pucka one, but owing to the dispute with Government it fell through. I still persist in saying I remained in possession of the land all along as security of my purchase money. I maintain this notwithstanding my agreement of December because though a man may sit upon land for two or three days I don't call that taking possession. Dessai never was in possession. What rates he received were received on my behalf. It was intended the agreement should be carried out.

Mr. Marriott—Well, why did you tell us a few minutes ago that it was made only to show Sorabjee, and Nowrojee Nanabhoy and was fictitious ?

Mr. Mayhew—Oh, he never used that word.

Mr. Marriott—No, but he said it was intended to get a lakh for Dessai.

Insolvent—That was Dessai's purpose not mine. (Q.) Then what do you mean by saying it was intended to perform it ?—(A.) We could do so or not. It was his intention to show it to Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy. I never told him. Dessai said it was for that purpose. I could not make any benefit by it. (Q.) Do you still mean to swear that you never gave up possession ?—(A.) Yes : Dessai was only there on my behalf because we gave up the agreement. I remained in possession under all the other three agreements, as security for my purchase money.

The Commissioner—How do you account for your reticence and silence when the intention was gained ? When your friend Dessai don't know what you call him, your accomplice perhaps—had got all he wanted, why should you not have told the truth ? You can't give your reasons.

Insolvent—My reason was that I was satisfied I would recover that by some means or other from Dessai.

The Commissioner—Do I understand you to say Dessai told you not to tell Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy ?

Insolvent—He said he had signed this conveyance in the presence of Dr. Dallas, and had not got his money yet.

Mr. Mayhew here interrupted the examination, and, remarking that the answer had not been taken fully enough, told the insolvent to take more time.

Insolvent—I speak from my heart to His Lordship, I want to tell him.

Mr. Mayhew—But your case depends on your evidence, and if you run on that way the Court can't write so fast as you speak.

Insolvent—I thank you.

The Commissioner—I don't see, Mr. Mayhew, why you should wish the answers exactly recorded. Do you wish to establish on the face of the proceedings that he does not speak grammatical English, for that is what appears.

Mr. Mayhew replied that he wished to show that the insolvent could not express his ideas properly.

Insolvent was then severely cross-examined by Mr. Marriott as to claiming for one property against both Dessai and Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy. He said he was to make an agreement with the latter, and Dessai wrote that if he did he would have nothing to do with it. Therefore he stopped the bargain at that time and losing the subsequent claim against Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy took Dessai's letter as authority for going back to the original agreement.

The Commissioner here observed how inconsistent insolvent's conduct was. At one time he told the Court to disregard the written agreements, and now in this instance he stuck to their terms. There was not a word in Dessai's letter to justify Dessai is going back on the agreement with him, and he had very little doubt as to what object of Dessai's letter was.

Insolvent—As your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Mayhew then re-examined the insolvent to explain some points in his cross-examination. He showed that he had been using the word "dispute" as meaning a claim ; and requested His Lordship to note that he had been examined in English.

Mr. Marriott asked a note to be taken then, that he had never asked the benefit of an interpreter.

The Commissioner—I don't know that it's of any use, but I'll put it down. His Lordship then put a number of questions to the insolvent. (Q.) How came it, he asked, that you were so illiberally inclined as to grasp up the Rs. 50,000 after you had it in your clutches ?—(A.) Because I was pleased. I had got two lakhs and was to give this ; we natives generally do that way. The Commissioner—Well, I will not at present ask you about the lakh and a half ; I can do so when the regular opposition comes. But when you got credit for the Rs. 90,000 in the plaint against you at the instance of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, why did you file it again in your schedule as against Dessai ?—(A.) Because I was not here. The Commissioner—No, you were gone. Why did you not come like an honest man and go to jail ? You were hiding, and if you had been an honest man you would have come forward boldly and gone to jail and applied for an interim order.—(A.) I made a compromise with them.

The Commissioner then showed that insolvent had entered into an agreement with Dessai to give him the land for the purpose of removing sand and believing that he had right. On finding that he had sold what he did not have he got the lease and then maintained his right to it. How could he justify that conduct when his first contract distinctly contemplated removal of sand ?

Mr. Mayhew observed that the contract gave the land on the terms of the grant which Dessai had, and the learned counsel showed thatit did not give the right to sand.

The Commissioner—Even if that were true this was just dishonesty and trickery. I want to know what he ought to have done in moral justice or whatever he likes to call it. Insolvent—In moral justice I wasbound to give them the lease. (Q.) Well, why did you instruct the Official Assignee to make the claim ?—(A.) If he thought there was one in law. (Q.) Well, you were a land owner, and a buyer of old ships, and how do you account for not keeping books ?—(A.) I very much regret that. That has been the cause of much trouble to me in many cases in Court, and I am suffering much for it. But I thought I was owing no one anything and that they were not necessary. (Q.) Do you mean to say you kept no accounts in connection with these wrecks when you fed the people, nor with the Hubshee ?—(A.) I don't know why I should be suffering for so many years. (Q.) Did the Hubshee not require any accounts ? I am afraid you have not been in his district or you would find he required them.—(A.) I was not commercial agent for the Hubshee, I only acted for him till 1863 as a friend and could go and stop in his house for a month. I kept no accounts with him and was not his commercial agent —I don't know what your Lordship would call it. Regarding the wrecks in 1867 I was not a Government agent but merely agent for the Bombay merchants and got salvage from them. I kept accounts for these.

Mr. Marriott then addressed the Court dwelling on the circumstances, but chiefly those to which referred to by the affidavits we have reported. As to the claim for Rs. 50,000 his learned friend had started his case by suggesting that the insolvent was disinterested. He held a different view, for if it had been paid back the insolvent then he came there with a great responsibility hanging over his head, because if he could not prove that he had paid it then he was liable for concealment of property ; and therefore he was under the terrors of the penal clause, and in coming into the witness box was influenced in telling his story by all the motives that could affect a man who wished to keep himself out of jail. That was what the matter came to. Then the explanation by the insolvent as to the contracts was not supported in evidence and rested entirely on the knowledge of a clerk now dead—and His Lordship would find that if it was possible to support a case by throwing the evidence on the shoulders of a person that was dead, it was the general practice to adopt that mode. The insolvent's story was ingenious and cunning, but it lacked truth, and if His Lordship found that wanting, the foundation was sapped and there was an end to the defence. Then his story was not only improbable, but it had the fault of being inconsistent ; it was, too, quite uncorroborated and supported by not a scrap of papers as to the Rs. 50,000, whereas the insolvent was a man with a large business, and it seemed improbable that he had not kept books for that year.

This closed the hearing of the application.

His Lordship said he had very little doubt as to the decision he would come to; but he wished first to read over some of the contracts. To do so would require some time, and therefore he would postpone his judgment.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN GHURWAL.

(Pioneer, August 26.)

TOWARDS the end of June—owing probably to the bursting of the snow barriers at or near the sources of the Alukunda and Berai rivers in Northern Ghurwal, or to a very heavy fall of rain at the foot of the Snowy Range—a large body of water descended from the hills, and caused great loss of life and property. The large bridges at Chumolee and Berai and that over the Vishnoo Gunga, together with a considerable portion of the road were swept completely away. The rise appears to have been very sudden and unexpected. Above Nuried Pryag, where the banks are confined, all the bridges were swept away. Below Nuried Pryag, however, the bridges are large, and, as there was sufficient water-way, they were not injured, although the suspension bridge at Sreenugger is said to have had a very narrow escape. A little above the Chumolee bridge were a number of houses filled with pilgrims on their way to Budreenath. As the flood came down suddenly in the night, these pilgrims were, with the exception of a few who happened to be awake at the time, all drowned, and the houses which they occupied washed away. A flock of eight hundred sheep were also carried away in the stream of the Berai-Gunga. It would be impossible, perhaps, to estimate accurately the loss of human life, as the casualties occurred chiefly amongst pilgrims; but Captain Garstin, in his first report on the subject to the Commissioner of Kumaon, stated that the number of persons was said to be about seventy-five. The property lost, exclusive of cattle, was valued at Rs. 9,000. In his second letter, dated 30th July, Captain Garstin says that, with the exception of the flock of eight hundred sheep, no further reports of loss either of life or property had reached him.

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Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

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S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
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W. NIXON, Esq.
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Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld 1st October 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1864 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislature Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

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AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/8d. do.
,, 4 do.		1s. 11d. do.
,, 3 do.		1s. 10 15/16d. do.
,, 2 do.		1s. 10 7/8d. do.
,, 1 do.		1s. 10 13/16d. do.
,, demand		1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £20
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Headers and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOL AS LANE, LOMBARD STREET. LONDON, E.C.

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BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates :—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies granted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844,

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,525.

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MACRANGE.			
6 months' sight	...	...at 1r. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	,,	...at 1r. 11 1/16d.	,,
3 do.	,,	...at 1r. 11d.	,,
2 do.	,,	...at 1r. 10 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	,,	...at 1r. 10 7/8d.	,,
On demand.	,,	...at 1r. 10 13/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1r. 10 3/4d.	,,
Circular Notes		..... 1r. 10 7/8d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Agent.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

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FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the sewage matter and water. PRICE REASONABLY. EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c, made out on the shortest notice. Apply to

M. MCINERNY,
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Just landed, ex "Admiral de Moor," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Patent Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness. Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Carricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanath Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street. Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the England Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight :—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled :—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly anoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies ; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer ; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants : for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable and safe qualities as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,

(MacDougall's Patent).

A large Shipment of the above just landed by the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER

would put to Sea without a full supply of these Preparations They are supplied by order to every Ship in

HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,

and are extensively used by the authorities of HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS of every description.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each	0 12	1 0
,, ,, ,, per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1 8	2
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
White quality ,, per lb.	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per box of about 4 lbs.	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 7	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1 4	1 8
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

BATH SOAP,

(MacDougall's Patent)

By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the

PRICKLY HEAT,
ITCHING, and IRRITATION,
ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,

Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin n tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash Credit.
In Bars	1-12 2-0
Do.	0-12 1-0
In Boxes of 3 tablets.	1- 4 1-8
In tablets each.	0- 7 0-8

OBSERVE!

The Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents are
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer. DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Superfine Billiard Cloth (full size) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case	120 0	135 0
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	350 0	400 0
Six-light Central Revolving Billiard Table Lamp, with punkah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case	450 0	500 0
Superior Billiard Cues, with and without ivory tips, from	8 0 to	12 0